crease the armament of the ted States." He referred also to the bel-rency of the bills presented by Mr. Hale, crease the navy and by Mr. Davis inulring as to British aggression in Alaska. The Monroe doctrine was put forward by the President as though it had never been heard of before. In the judgment of Mr. Allen the President recognized that, hav-ing lost the confidence of the American people, it was desirable to adopt this means to restore to some extent the respect and confidence of the people. He urged as a measure of financial safety that the free coinage of gold and silver on equal terms be considered by the finance committee. Mr. Platt moved the reference of the esolution to committee. The motion was efeated, the detailed vote being as follows: Yeas-Allison, Brice, Burrows, Caffery, Cameron, Chandler, Ballinger, Gorman, Hale, Hawley, Lodge, McMillan, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Wise, Morrill, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Sherman, Smith, Thurston,

Navs-Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Carter, Chilton, Black, Cockrell, Dubois, Gibson, Harris, Jone, of Arkansass Jones of Nevada, Kile, Mantle, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Nelson, Pasco. Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pritch-ard, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Warren, Wilson.—36. ALLEN'S RESOLUTION.

The resolution was then agreed to without division. Mr. Platt sought to have struck out the war-like preamble and Allen consented to have this done. The resolu-

tion, as finally agreed to, is as follows: "That the committee on finance be, and it is hereby directed and instructed to inquire and report by bill or otherwise whether it would not be expedient and proper for the government of the United States of America, at this time, to open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and in addition reto issue an adequate volume of full legal-tender treasury notes in the same manner such notes have heretofore been ssued and in the interest of national safety thdraw the issue power of national banks and retire all bank currency. This cleared the way for a renewal of the direct consideration of the Venezuelan bill. Mr. Morgan presented and briefly explained the amended bill.

Mr. Platt urged that the House resolu-tion be adopted without change. He depre-cated the talk of war. The American people would not seek war, nor would they, if need be, avoid any responsibility, but the conditions did not warrant heated talk of hostilities. In referring to the committee amendments, Mr. Platt salu: "Any amendment will be construed in England as a refusal by the Senate to uphoid the President. There should be nothing done to allow this false impression to set abroad. The low this false impression to get abroad. The idea seems to prevail in England that the entire matter is a part of American political campaigning. It is most important that the British authorities and people have their minds disabused of this error. The American people were never more in earnest since the breaking out of the revolution

than they are to-day."

Mr. Sherman followed Mr. Platt, repeating his declaration of yesterday, that he ld not see the necessity for haste in the matter. The controversy was an ancient one, and it was only recently that the d States had taken cognizance of the question. The President's message invites no haste. The American people need no special incitement to their interest in upholding the Monroe doctrine. He said that, while he had insisted on preventing Euroan encroachment on American soil, we had ourselves disregarded the doctrine in the case of Mexico in taking possession of rexas and California. As a matter of fact, the doctrine had never been applied in any specific case. England, he said, is taking a very grave view of this matter. "I am firmly convinced," he said, "that this con-troversy will be settled by England and enezuela, and that not a drop of American ood will be shed in its adjustment." Mr. Sherman proceed to argue earnestly for the adoption of the amendments suggested by committee on foreign relations. He regretted there should be an attempt to pass this bill under the duress of excitent, especially as that excitment was not ounded on actual danger. He counseled deperation, and deprecated the undue and eager haste as unbecoming to the dignity

MILLS WANTS MORE REVENUE. Mr. Mills, who next took the floor, thought that throughout the discussion the Senate had overlooked the most important consideration. Senator Allen, he said, had announced that money was the most essential element in the successful prosecution of war. He agreed with him. It might be possible, he said, that if the mint re thrown open and the printing presses. were started the people might not have more money in their pocket, but when we proposed to go to war with the greatest nation on earth, the question where our revenues were to come from was confess-edly a vital matter. To engage in war was not a child's play. The strength of the ene-my was not to be underestimated. With nator Sherman, he said, his voice was for peace, but it must be honorable and consistent peace. To-day the United States and Great Britain stood face to face. They had tried to reach an agreement and had failed. The President had said we should sist upon our position and resist England

with our power. "We are standing on the brink of bat-tle," said Mr. Mills, "and prudence re-quires that we should look to our strong box." He pointed out the vast difference between our resources and obligations now and during the civil war. Then, said he, we did not have a burden of \$18),000,000 of sions to carry and we had as a source f revenue an income tax of unquestione legality and taxes on domestic manufac-ture. The latter had been repealed. The former had been swept away by a decision preme Court. Practically the only resource left was the customs duties on imports. But where were the imports to come from if the States were engaged with war with the mistress of the sea.
"And now, standing on the edge of this great conflict," said he, "the country is ithout the means of taxation to raise the revenue essential for such a vast un-

nator demanded before we plunge into this conflict that this Congress adopt constitutional amendment to be at once sul mitted to State legislatures, for the federal taxation of real and personal property. The American people would never tolerate such a law under ordinary c'rcumstances, but when the American honor and the national dignity were at stake the people were al-ways ready to shoulder the burden essential to carry forward any conflict that might

Mr. Lodge said he would not offer his amendment, heretofore proposed, limiting the inquiry to April 1, next. He said he reparded it essential that there should be no division on this subject. The Senate, the House and the President should stand together. They should show to the world that we are as firm as adamant. The assertions made in London that this was only an electioneering dodge should be answered by united and definite action which would leave the subject beyond the possibility of mis-construction. "We should say to those peo-ple in London, proceeded Mr. Lodge, with emphasis, "that the American people can-not be dismayed or diverted by the efforts to cause a scare by selling American stock. calling American loans and in seeking to cause a panic in Wall street."

There was hearty applause from the gal-leries as Mr. Lodge closed.

STEWART EVOKES APPLAUSE. Mr. Stewart pointed out the constant encroachments of Great Britain in Venezuela. Nicaragua and various points in the western world. The Senator did not believe war would come, but if it did the country would uphold every step the President might take in supporting the Monroe doctrine. Again the galleries broke out with applause.

Mr. White urged that the President be left unhampered in the selection of the commission. The Senator did not believe the war cloud was as ominous as it appeared to some Senators. He could not think that a solu-tion was impossible consistent with the dignity of the two nations!

Mitchell, of Oregon, in a brief colloquy with Mr. White, took occasion to state what believed to be the correct interpretation the Monroe doctrine, namely—that no European power should be permitted to ac-

Mr. Caffrey followed with low and measured sentences, and was listened to with great attention. "It is because I think war s imminent," said he, "if the contentions of either side are strenuously pressed, that I hope for conservative action by the Senate. Should war come, on the Senate and House of Representatives must rest the responsi lity, for Congress is invested solely with the war-making power. Why should there be haste, asked the Senator, in determining our course on such a momentous issue? Was mmerce hampered or was our ships delayed, or was there any condition which called for hasty action? The Senator urged calm and dispassionate consideration of the case. He had some knowledge of the horrors of war, and he could not view without pest apprehension a course which might bring war to this country. The very nt of this commission seemed to him a warlike step. It was, he believed, a very extreme application of the Monroe doctrien which made the United States fix the oundaries between a European and a South merican government. He believed the peoof the United States would respond to a call for arms and furnish adequate revenue for the prosecution of war with the greatest

no danger of war. He did not share this pinion, but he hoped they were correct.

Mr. Chandler followed Mr. Caffery in a speech replete with keen sarcasm but unequivocal in its advocacy of immediate action. Yesterday, he said, he thought it would be wise to amend the bill; to-day he did not think so. Now he thought it of the highest national importance that the bill should be passed as it came from the House. After all, the amendments proposed were not of importance. Mr. Chandler then delivered a glowing eulogy on the patriotism and Americanism of the President dent. But this was not without its sting when he referred to Mr. Cleveland as inspired by the genius of Massachusetts in the person of the Secretary of State. He appealed to both sides of the chamber not to allow any question of party advantage to stand in the way of hearty support of the executive. He said the Senate should thank God that Mr. Cleveland had divorced politics from foreign affairs.

CHANDLER'S SARCASM. "I understand," Mr. Chandler proceeded, sarcastically, "that stocks have gone down to-day; that Wall street and State street are agitated because a Democratic President desires to sustain the honor of his country and is upheld by a Republican Congress. If stocks have gone down, I have no doubt that they are stocks that deserve to go down. I do not think we should be intimidated by these foreign capitalists who are pounding the stock board." He then read from a cable to a New York paper an account of a meeting of English capitalists who were described as being about ready to throw their American securities on the market. "Alas," he said, "has it come to this? Here is a President who has done more for English interests than any other President who ever sat in the White House, and yet to-day, because he stands firm for American honor, he has fallen so low in the certification of President fallen so low in the estimation of Englishmen that there are now none to do him

"Was Rothschild at the meeting?" inuired Mr. Allen. "Oh," replied Mr. Chandler, contemptously, "this is the same old game. This cable is the report of a meeting in London which pretended to be private, but was intended also to be public. It was intended to frighten Wall street and array the stock brokers and holders on the "Don't you think it would be a wise

move then," asked Mr. Allen, "to go ahead and force England to surrender the Amercan securities she holds? We would then ican securities she holds? We would then be indepedent of her financially."

"Oh. yes," replied Mr. Chandler, "I am willing to accomplish our financial independence of England, and afterward our industrial indepedence. But one thing at a time. This meeting in London was part of a conspiracy to alarm our people in the belief that American stockholders would check those who are insane enough to deck those who are insane enough to fend our national honor. Therefore, at this meeting, not I, who was rash enough a month ago to predict that this controversy would have to be settled in twenty years, but the President, that idol of aristocrats and capitalists of Great Britain, is described as insane."

Just as Mr. Chandler concluded Mr. Till-man, of South Carolina, made his entrance nto the senatorial arena for the first time. de appeared anxious to cross swords with Mr. Chandler, and the latter gentleman, alhough at first reluctant, finally acquiesced. The incident caused considerable amusement. Mr. Tillman wanted to know wheth-er, if Mr. Chandler were convinced that the passage of this bill would result in the extinction of the gold reserve and the es-Inited States, he would vote for it. Senator from South Carolina," reolied Mr. Chandler, smilingly, but evasive-y, 'like his other Populistic associates, is

disposed to mix up all questions."
"I am not a Populist," shouted Mr. Till-"Then what are you?" queried Mr. Chan-"I am a Democrat, if there are any Democrats," replied Mr. Tillman, sharply. "I am a follower of Thomas Jefferson, Calhoun and Lincion." The reference to Lincoln and Democracy provoked a laugh and Mr. Chandler ejacu-lated, as he looked around the Senate, "I guess we are all Democrats, then." "Answer my question," persisted Mr. Tillman. "Would you vote for the resolu-

tion? I would," Mr. Tillman added, with a shake of his head.
"Oh," replied Mr. Chandler, "yes, I will vote for it. I will vote for any sacrifice, even the absurdity of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Allen) to sustain the national honor.' MR. TURPIE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Turple spoke in behalf of the foreign relations committee as to the amendments. He said they were framed to make more potent this protest against European agression on the South American continent. "When we pass this bill," declared Mr. Turpie, "we make the Venezuela boundary our affair. We cross the Rubicon. We designate a boundary line and say that is to be the line." Mr. Turple forcibly presented the need of free institutions, free governments, the weakest power of Western world being free to conduct her own affairs in her own way. Our guardianship of the southern republics was im-perative. It was an obligation imposed upon us by unyielding conditions. It might not be a lasting obligation, for within the coming century there would be the United States of South America, the great empire of Mexico, as well as the great Republic of the United States, each with their power to resist the encroachments of Breat Britain, or any other foreign power. Mr. Call spoke of the embarrassments f Congress in case the proposed commission reported in favor of the British contention. Mr. Call urged that the demand of the hour was for firm and dignified action, not for a discussion of war.

Mr. Teller said he regretted that the Presdent had not himself taken action without awaiting the appointment of a commission. As the President desired a commission he should be left to name its members. It should be untrammeled by a requirement that the names be submitted to the Senate. There need be no fear that the President, -rate men for such a commission. The chambers of commerce throughout the country, the Governors of States, the most distinguished divines declare that the Monroe doctrine must be upheld. But Mr. Teller said he did not regard war as im-minent. He was not frightened by the fall of stocks in London, or the drop of railroad stocks in this country, but this would not effect wheat or cotton. It applied only to railroad speculators. The American people ould not be diverted from maintaining what they believed to be right by any question of money. In his judgment, when the American old believe their honor is menaced they will accept every responsibility whatever result may come. But he did not believe that ime was near at hand.

Mr. Chandler here moved to lay on the able the amendment of the committee reported by Mr. Morgan. This was adopted by a viva voce vote, and with but few dissenting votes. Thus, unexpectedly, the original House bill remained before the Senate without amendment. Mr. Harris, who was in the chair, lost no time in expediting a vote. Without delay he put the question, although Mr. Caffery was about to offer an amendment. There was a loud response of "ayes," and no answer to the call of "nay."
The presiding officer declared the bill

passed. A moment later, when the full significance Indianapolis, for constructing sewer adja-of what had ben done swept through the cent to lands of the United States in Indiangalleries, there was a wave of applause which promised to shake the Senate chamber, until Mr. Harris, rapping with gavel, sternly warned the spectators against demonstrations. The excitement of the day left the Senators in no mood to take up routine affairs, and at 3:30 o'clock the Senate went into executive session. During the executive session a message from the President was presented, and when the doors were opened the message was When the reading was completed

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Missouri) said, "I move the Senate adjourn.' Mr. Hawley (Rep., Connecticut) said: "I expect some consideration of this very serious message from our Democratic friends." 'We want time to consider it." replied Mr. Cockrell, abruptly, and, without further

omment, the Senate adjourned. The Senate spent almost an hour in executive session waiting on the message from the President, the reading of which was the last proceeding before adjournment. The House adjournment holiday resolution was also amended and passed so as to rovide for an adjournment from to-morrow until Monday, Jan. 6. This proceeding was eccompanied by an explanation from the Democratic side of the chamber that it would be impossible for them to complete their committee assignments even if the Senate should remain in session until Tues-

MAY NOT ADJOURN.

day next.

Congress Likely to Work During the Holidays. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The President's anti-recess message to-day took both houses of Congress by surprise. It produced a number of conferences to-night, the result | J. Quinn, manager for Maher, sends word of which will probably be a complete change of plans for a holiday recess and the inauguration of the real work of the session two or three weeks in advance of the time when it would have begun but for the message. In the Senate an effort will be made to-morrow to secure the reconsideration of adjournment resolutions,

if no adjournment resolution had been adopted. The Speaker will appoint his com-mittees and it appears most probable that if the Senate fails to reconsider the adjournment resolution and sends it to the House that body will decline to accept the Senate amendments and thus leave the whole question suspended in the air between the two bodies for the time being. This is the general result of a conference among some of the leading Republican Senators held with Speaker Reed to-night. There is some doubt as to how the Senate silver Rpublicans may act on the question of reconsideration, but if they co-operate with their anti-silver colleagues it is believed such a motion will carry. The dis-position among the leading Democrats in the Senate to-night is opposed to reconsideration, but the Republicans think it doubtful whether they will adhere to their position to-morrow. If the Republicans fail to carry their point they will let the resolution go to the House in confidence that that body will refuse to accept the Senate amendements and that the adjournment movement will thus be checked. The House conference took place at Speaker Reed's hotel and was participated in by Messsrs. Dingley, Cannon and other leaders. While no definite line of action was talked of the Republican leaders generally conceded that whatever legislation is adopted, if any, in response to the President's message, must necessarily be a temporary plan. To take up any comprehen-sive scheme to reform the currency or banking system at this particular time was pronounced wholly impracticable. One of he leaders who was in conference with Mr. Reed outlined as a probable line of action to be proposed in the House the issu-ance of short-term certificates of indebtedness or bonds to maintain the gold reserve with a possible advance of tariff rates in certain schedules sufficient to bring the revenue up to the expenses of the government. The talk in the Speaker's room did not, however, extend to the plans which the House might adopt Grave fears were expressed by House members of both parties that the Senate might refuse to accept any bond plan. The popular loan plan was the most talked of by Republicans, and both Mr. Payne and Mr. Dalzell, members of the last ways and Mr. Daizen, memoers of the last ways and means committee, advocated it. Mr. Payne favored the plan proposed in the last Congress by Mr. Reed—short term, low interest, small denomination bonds, to be sold to the people, one class to make up the deficiency and another to sustain the

WAS A PRINCE OF LIARS.

Hayward's Ante-Mortem Statement an Evidence of His Degeneracy. MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 20.-The impression is growing that Harry Hayward, the prince of liars in life, left his masterplece of falsehood to follow after his death in the remarkable ante-mortem statement. Not only are there many internal evidences that he told sensational tales simply from a desire to pose as a great criminal and to give his "cousin Goodsell" a good thing, but it now transpires that Harry, to at least three persons, characterized the statement as a pack of lies. W. W. Hayward, his faither, publishes a statement, in which he declares that Harry told his parents before the confession that they need not worry about what he said; it was to be a tissue of lies, constructed to meet the demand for sensation. He assured them that he had told them, and them alone, the whole truth. After making the statement he told his at torney, John Day Smith, that he had taken certain well-known facts and woven around them plenty of lies. "The public wants lies," he said, "and I will give them lies." The specialists who examined Hayward's skull and brain at the autopsy pronounced him a degenerate, and Harry's statement is principally interesting from a psychological point of view as lending weight and evidence to their theory. The demand for the confession in pamphlet form is phenomenal, and the first edition of 125,000 has already been exhausted.

No Murder in California. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 20.-The story told by Harry Hayward, recently executed at Minneapolis for the murder of Miss Ging, regarding the murder of a Pasadena woman five years ago by him, is thought to be entirely false. Old citizens here fail to recall any mysterious disappearance or mysterious circumstances surrounding the departure of any person from Pasadena at any time and think that Hayward deliberately falsified. There are those who declare that it is barely probable that such a mur-der might have been committed and the victim been a winter tourist here, but investigation fails to unearth even a suscious circumstance that would connect Hayward with a murder here.

TRAFFIC AGREEMENTS.

One of the Subjects Discussed by Interstate-Commerce Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission was transmitted to Congress to-day. It gives a short history of traffic agreements among railroads and says that two of these recently formed associations have been held unlawful by the commission, which, under statutory authority, has taken steps to prosecute by requesting the district attorneys of the proper districts to institute regular legal proceedings to punish the offenders. The recent trunk line association agreement is only referred to as being reported incomplete or not then ratified. The former recommendations as to pooling are repeated, Congress being asked to provide necessary safeguards to prevent the abuse of the pooling privilege if it is to be legalized. The report again condemns ticket brokerage and legislation is asked to secure necessary reports more promptly and to provide for uniform methods of keeping There need be no fear that the President, on so great an occasion, with so much at stake, would designate mere politicians or what they shall contain. Uniform location of hand-holds on cars and fixed standard height on drawbars are also recom-

Gift to the American University. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-At a meeting of the committee on buildings of the American University yesterday architects were chosen to prepare plans for the hall of histery building. A subcommittee was also chosen to take actual charge of the construction of the structure. Bishop Hurst announced an additional gift to the untversity-that of a business block in Findlay, O., valued at \$10,000, from Mr. John D. Flint, of Fall River, Mass. The hall of history building will cost about \$150,000.

Bills Introduced. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- Among the bills introduced to-day were: By Senator Voorhees, for an equestrian statue to General Zachary Taylor; by Senator Turple, to pay the Western Paving and Supply Company for paving with asphalt the streets adjacent to postoffice and courthouse at Indianapolis: also appropriating \$3,792 to A. Bruner, of

The Gold Reserve. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The loss of \$3 .-100,000 in gold to-day for export leaves the gold reserve at \$89,288,080.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The President to-day nominated George H. Newman, of Tennessee, to be agent for the Indians of the Colville agency in Washington. Reed Hanna, of Crawfordsville, son of the late United States minister to the Argentine Republic, is here seeking a government The Senate, in executive session to-day

confirmed Frank A. Branagan, of Ohio,

the Department of State.

be chief of the Bureau of Accounts in

Cattle Infected with Tuberculosis. MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—On Wednesday last a representative of the State Board of Health was summoned to Malone to examine one of the largest herds of fancy cattle in the county, belonging to J. Amsden. Out of thirty-five head examined thirty were found to be infected with tuberculosis and they will be killed at once. It is rumored that other herds in the county are infected. As the milk from the Amsden

herd has been sold here, the community is greatly excited over the discovery.

"Fitz's" Guarantee Deposited. NEW YORK, Dec. 20 .- Joe Vendig to-day deposited with R. K. Fox a check for \$1,000, which he had received from Dan Stuart as a guarantee that Bob Fitzsimmons would meet Peter Maher in Mexico Feb. 14. that he will arrive in this city next Tues-

day morning with \$1,000 to post for Maher.

Many bets are being made at the up-town

hotels. Maher is a slight favorite. Murdered by Indians. DENVER, Dec. 20.—Reports reach here of another murder by Indians from the San Carlos reservation. The latest victim is milon on earth. Some said that there was and the House will return to business as ver City, N. M.

ANOTHER PIT HORROR

TWENTY-NINE MINERS ENTOMBED IN A TENNESSEE COLLIERY.

An Entry, Two Miles Long, Blockaded by an Explosion of Gas-All the Victims Taken Out Dead.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 20.-Twentyfour miners lost their lives to-day in the Nelson mine, entry No. 10, near Dayton, Tenn., by an explosion of fire damp. The explosion was succeeded by a terrific crash, which indicated that the roof of the passage through which they had entered had fallen in. No avenue of escape was left, and there is no possibility that any of the men will be found alive. The mine is the property of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, three miles from the town of Dayton, and reached by a spur track. The men, who are both white and colored, including several boys, entered the mine to go to work at 7 o'clock this morning, but nothing of the catastrophe was known until 11 o'clock, when the drivers at entry No. 10 found their way blocked by a solid wall of coal and slate. The Nelson mine has been worked for twelve years or more, and the entry where the unfortunate miners are entombed runs back more than two miles from the mouth of the mine. The mine is of the kind common in Southern coal fields, known as drift or level-veined mines, worked in the direction of the vein, straight into the face of the mountain, but before the entry is reached a long slope extends to a level several hundred yards below, at an angle of about twenty degrees. The cars are pulled up from the foot of the slope, where tramcars, drawn by mules, connect with the outside by cable, which hauls the coal up with remarkable rapidity. Rescuing parties have been working all

day trying to rescue them, but it is probable they will be several days forcing an opening through the wall of the fallen roof, which must be made safe as they proceed. The foul air quickly exhausts the workers, who are relieved by fresh hands. The work are recovered. At the drift mouth hundreds of women and children soon gathered, and the picture of their grief and despair was heartrending. Mothers wringing their hands, weeping daughters and little children, sweethearts and gray-headed grandparents, all in the greatest distress, for they have been told that there is no hope, is a spectacle from which one turns sick at heart. The mine is ventilated by air shafts or passages, so the caving in of the wall in the entry cut off the draft, and death was certain to those who breathed the poisoned air.

Later.-At 4 o'clock a way had been broken through the debris in the passage of entry No. 10 and the blackened corpses of the dead miners were carried to the outside, where the work of identification began. The number of victims first reported at twenty-five has reached twenty-nine. Two bodies recovered are those of negroes. William Roddy, a colored laborer, was about one of the last brought out. Life had long ben extinct in all the poor remains of humanity stretched at the mouth

of the tunnel. The names of most of the victims follow: Tom Hawkins, single; John Leech, colored, single; Robert Hamilton, single; John Ivestock married; William Henderson, marled; John Westfield, colored, married; John Manis, married; Joshua Bennett, married; William Alexander, Married; W. J. Malloy, single; W. H. Davis, married; Theodore Lane, married; William Lane, son of Theodore, married; Laney Walker, single; Charles Washburn, single; Cyrus Alexander, single; John Abel, a boy; Will Brotherson, single; James Johnson, single; Elder Morgan, a young son of ex-Postmaster Morgan; Will Soddy, a colored lad; John Ferguson, married.

The reports now say that the gas was first ignited in No. 9 by Thomas Hawkins, gas inspector, on his usual morning round of the mines. The flames were communi-cated to entry No. 10 by means of an air passage. All the men at work in entry No. 9 escaped except Hawkins. In No. 10, which forms an angle in the banks and connects with the outside world at the foot of the lower slope, the deadly gas drifted and congested, doing its work so well that not one of the men at work in the rooms of this cross passage is alive to tell the story. Orrin Hawkins, one of the first men to get out of No. 9, will also die, making the twenty-ninth life sacrificed. Leech and Westfield are negroes and were found just outside the entry, having fallen dead.

Collapse of a Building. MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 20.-The second loor of the Palace Clothing Company's big store on Nicollet avenue collapsed about noon to-day. Gale Walters, a clerk, was killed. The store is a double front and the entire right half of it fell from the fourth floor to the basement. The collapse was caused by the storage of several tons of wall paper on the third floor and the fact that the building had probably been weakened by recent repairs. Two salvage corps were quickly at work throwing out the debris. The wall paper was owned by A. H. Rainey, a tenant, to whom space was let.

MARKETS DISTURBED.

(Continued from First Page.) hose bankers without whose knowledge i would be impossible to make such a loan stated that they had not been approached

in any way.

Addison Cammack, the veteran operator, said to-day of the situation: "The stock market seems to indicate a bad state of affairs, and the situation is the warrant or every man taking care of his holdings." Isaac Seligman, of the banking firm of . & W. Seligman, sald: "Our gold reserve is low and the heavy withdrawals may necessitate the issue of new bonds." said further that he did not believe that any concerted action was being taken by foreign capitalists to withdraw credits. Bradstreet's review of the market says: 'The Venezuela message has been the occasion of a disturbance in stock market values. London has sold freely, its total offerings amounting to, perhaps, about 100,on a large scale by holders of stocks here, while the declines forced out a great many stop orders and weakly-margined accounts. The indisposition to purchase was no less marked than the selling pressure, though it should also be noted that the traders are almost entirely bearish in sentiment and action, and that the short interest has been seriously increased. A feature was the cancellation of foreign standing orders to buy bonds. The declines have been very general, industrial stocks suffering equally with the securities in which London was a depressing factor, while low-priced securttles were affected both by the ack of support and the absence of a short interest. On Friday the speculative position was affected both by foreign selling and domestic liquidation on a large scale. The advance of money rates to 20@80 per cent., with the consequent calling in of loans, was a disturbing factor and the feeling at the close was nervous and ir-WAR NOT FEARED.

"On the whole, the street is not inclined to think that the complication with England over the Venezuelan boundary question will result in war. Nevertheless, the prospect of a long-drawn suspense creates speculative uneasiness, the reception of the news abroad having a very unfavorable effect on speculators and investors. The influence on the London market has been profound, all departments sympathizing with the heavy decline in Americans. In the sensitive state of the foreign money markets generally the President's message has produced a feeling of irritation and has ag-gravated the troubles to which both London and the continent are now subject. An instance of this is the sharp break in Italian and Spanish securities in Paris. No stress need be laid on the alleged movement in London on the part of bankers there to call n American credits. At the same time, there has certainly been informal and individual exhibitions of such a spirit, as is shown by the sharp rise in exchange rates.' The Evening Post says: "A curious condition of affairs was developed to-day in connection with the withdrawal of gold from the treasury and assay office for shipment to-morrow. In consequence of the sudden tightening of the money market, gold shippers were unable to get enough greenbacks (United States legal-tender notes) with which to draw the gold out of the treasury. But for this a much larger make, amount of gold would be shipped to-morthat or row. It is only possible to get a large chaff.

amount of gold out of the treasury quickly by the presentation of gold certificates or greenbacks of large denomination. Large amounts of greenbacks of small denomina-tions could, of course, be obtained, but it would take the treasury officials so long to examine and count them that, with withdrawals of millions of dollars some days would be required for the pur-

pose. In such cases the treasury would, nat-urally, not care to do the work any faster than was absolutely necessary. Should the present condition of affairs continue, that is, should drawers of exchange, the foreign and international bankers, have to ship gold, even if the high rate for money continued and sufficient greenbacks could not be ob-tained with which to withdraw gold from the treasury, gold, it was said, would immediately go to a premium and specie pay-ments would then virtually be suspended. The rates for exchange would be advanced to meet the cost of procuring the gold. Regarding the inability of gold shippers to secure a sufficient amount of greenbacks of large denominations to-day from their bankers a bank president said that that was the fault of fre shippers themselves. If they had called their loans yesterday he said their banks would have come in large creditors banks would have tors at the clearing house to-day and so have been well supplied with large bills. The trouble to-day arose through some of the shippers desiring to increase their shipments to-morrow, that determination not having been arrived at until this morning, when it was seen how heavy the sales of se-curities were on London account and what

a strong demand there was for sterling ex-Representatives of Bradstreet's at twenty-three cities interviewed many leading manufacturers and merchants Thursday as to the effect, present or prospective, on trade of the international situation, precipitated by the President's message, the message it-self and as to the probability of actual hostilities. In no instance, so far as the interviews extend, is war considered the prob-able outcome. So far as the effect on business is concerned, Eastern and Western manufacturing centers and many of the larger Western and Northwestern distributing points report none is felt whatever. M. M. Packard & Co., dealers in spices and teas, made an assignment to-day to Joseph Case. Tightness of money is given as the cause. The firm was one of the oldest known to the spice trade. Mr. Byron Traver, a member of the firm, said the assets would probably reach \$100,000, while the liabilities would be below that figure.

VIEWS OF CHICAGOANS.

Messrs. Baker and Armour on the Stock Exchange Flurry. CHICAGO, Dec. 20 .- Every banker in Chicago to-night looks for the end of this flurry by Monday evening at the latest. "I have no doubt," said William T. Baker. president of the Board of Trade, "that the English Premier has given the tip to draw gold from America. It is the only way England can fight this country single handed, and our deplorable currency laws invite

this mode of attack." P. D. Armour is not worried by the New York panic. He calls it senseless to start with, and declares that in his belief it wil be of only short duration. He cabled to London an inquiry from there. Mr. Armour does not consider the merits or demerits of the stocks in which the breaks occurred had anything to do with the flurry, but assigns the cheapness at which money has been held as the immediate cause. "This break seems to me to be utterly senseless, said Mr. Armour. "I can see no good rea-son for it. The immediate cause, I suppose was cheap money. Brokers contracted out money at cheap rates, and when they were called on for it they had to get it. As a result the stocks were dumped, and there

Other leading financial men express sim-The Cotton Market Affected. NEW YORK, Dec. 20.-The cotton market went to the verge of panic to-day, following yesterday's decline with a further break of

14@15 points under great excitement and liquidation, being unsettled chiefly by the panicky condition of affairs in Wall street and the failures in the stock market increasing the selling pressure. Some parties bought at the weakest interval and turned the market, causing a very steady closing, with a net loss of 4@10 points. Light receipts at the interior and a smaller gain in stocks than had been expected were indicated earlier in the session, but ignored in consequence of the uneasiness engendered by Wall-street conditions, The foundation of the recent weakness was the political uncertainty immediately following the President's message. At the close of business a more reassured feeling was noticeable in all directions.

Fall in Mining Stocks. DENVER, Col., Dec. 20.-Orders were received to-day at the Mining Exchange from Eastern holders of some of the higher-priced stocks to sell at once, as the money was needed to save losses in the market there. The local market promptly absorbed all offerings, and though such stocks as Isabella, Anaconda and Union dropped from 6 to 10 points they quickly recovered and closed at nearly the same figures as yesterday. None of the low-priced stocks suffered and on the whole the market was strong. Brokers are gen erally confident that the panic in New

York, based as it is on the shipments of gold, will rather help the gold mining stocks than otherwise. Panie at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20. - The hesitation of the last two days in the stock mar-

ket culminated to-day in a panic. The foreign sales, estimated at anywhere between 50,000 and 125,000 shares, coming upon the unprepared market, broke prices instantly, and a panic of the most serious character followed. The Philadelphia stocks were nearly as weak as the New York ones, only the trading was not so violent. The specialties attracted most attention, and Electric Traction again suffered a good drop. This stock fell from 35, the closing price on Thursday, to 23, from which it advanced to 24. The other stocks acted libraries to 24. The other stocks acted likewise. Boston Bankers Want No Haste.

BOSTON, Dec. 20 .- Lee, Higginson & Co. and twenty other leading banking firms of this city to-day signed a call for a meeting of the Stock Exchange, to be held at noon to-morrow, for the purpose of appointing a committee to go to Washington and represent to the President and Secretary Olney, to Speaker Reed and to the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts that they are not correctly informed of the opinion of the business men of Boston on the present crisis, which calls for more careful consideration than it is now receiving.

Failure at Boston. BOSTON, Dec. 20.-Messrs. Sawyer, Clarke & Co., brokers and bankers, of this city, closed their doors at noon to-day. Assets and liabilities are not given. Inability to call in assets to meet demands resulting from the agitated condition of the market is given as a cause. The concern is a minor

APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

(Concluded from First Page.) Harrison is not only a statesman and a magistrate-he is a patriot and a soldier. As to his devotion, his valor and his calmness, no intelligent citizen has the shadow of a doubt. He possesses the judi-cial temperament, and beneath that quiet exterior there burns the fire of an eager and a dauntless patriotism, concerning which we need not have the least misgiving. He will act with prudence, with caution and with utter fairness. What he says his fellow-citizens will believe. What he proposes they will carry out to the last drop of their blood and the exhaustion of their treasure. He is a brave and hon orable gentleman; sagacious, clear-headed and indomitable. To have him presiding over the commission would amount to an assurance that the Nation's duty was clear and its dignity and honor safe.
"The President will gratify the whole Nation and satisfy the most exacting doubt by appointing Benjamin Harrison and giv-

ing over to his hands the destinies of the Union in this grave emergency.' Rumor as to General Harrison. A telegram received here last night from Washington stated that President Cleveland had tendered General Harrison an appointment as a member of the commission that he is authorized to select to inquire into the true location of the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, General Harrison had retired early and at the time the message was received was asleep. In answer to a call over the telephone he was awakened and asked if the report were true. "I have had no notice of anything of the kind," said the ex-President.

To Advertisers.

Washington Post. No matter what you sell, advertise it, with your name and address as a matter of necessity, but don't place your name at the top of the advertisement in the largest type, followed by a conglomeration of what you make, so mixed up, and so insignificant, that one can't separate the wheat from the

SOLOMON DERS ISL

MR. W. P. HARRISON'S EXPERIENCE AMONG SOUTH SEA CANNIBALS.

Social Ethics of the Man Enters-Skulls of Victims of the Head Taker's Pot Piled in Heaps.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.-William Preson Harrison, son of the late Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, who has just returned from year's cruise among the South Sea islands, has many interesting stories to tell of his voyage. Besides narrowly escaping death at the hands of cannibals in the Solomon islands, as reported yesterday, he had numerous other startling experiences. "A native may take you to his house at night and treat you very kindly," he said. "He will never molest you on the score of hospitality, and you can remain there and be perfectly safe. Nevertheless, the next day, after you start away, he is just as liable cured me completely. I am like a new as not to overtake you and knock you on the head with his club. The social ethics are then off, if it may be considered that being boiled in the head-taker's pot is not a social affair. I saw in some places as many as seventy-five skulls in a place, all relics of the head-hunters. There were many places where such lots of skulls could be seen. The more heads a brave had taken the higher he was esteemed. They hold the heads in the same estimation as an Indian does his scalps. They add renown to him according to the number he has. As long as this state of feeling prevails it can be seen that it will not sto went down to the Pacific islands large-

ly for pleasure, but intending to do some literary work while absent. I had worked very hard while in Chicago and wanted a very hard while in Chicago and wanted a good rest. The island life is so peculiar that I fell in with island ways and did no work at all. I discarded all chothes except a native garment about my loins, and let my beard grow long till I got back to Sydney. While going naked the sun burned my back till it became exceedingly sore and the skin peeled off in patches. Finally it healed up and got as hard and impervious to the sun's rays as that of any native. I went sun's rays as that of any native. I went about as much as I dared on the islands, and much more than I would do again. It is down there as it once was on the Western ion't always think so much about it as you ought. I would not go through again what I have this time for anything in the

"I also spent considerable time during my absence in the interior of Samoa. I slept night after night with Malietoa, Tamasese and other chieftians. They told me a great deal about their troubles. on is there will be another war there and it may come soon. When I left the King and different chiefs I was fairly loaded lown with presents. I was so fasc there that I would like to go back, but I don't care to see any more of the Solomon

LIKE A MIRACLE OF OLD.

Remarkable Case of an Alleged Faith Cure in a Pennsylvania Town. Lebanon (Pa.) Special.

Five years ago Miss Catharine Schroff, a daughter of John Schroff, a blacksmith of 929 Church street, then twenty-nine years of age, was stricken down by nervous prostration. Five physicians were successively called in and did all in their power to releve the sufferer, but all agreed in proouncing her case hopeless. The young woman lost the use of her limbs and became a confirmed invalid. A year ago Miss Schroff discontinued the use of medicines and six months ago the Rev. Jeremiah H. Von Neida, pastor of the Salem U. B. Congregation, of which Miss Schroff is a member, placed her case in the hands of Dr. John Alexander Dowie, a "divine healer" of Chicago, who, after much correspondence, fixed to-day as the date of her deliverance.

At the appointed hour the clergyman and Miss Schroff, in their respective homes, engaged in prayer. At the expiration of half an hour the young woman's mother ap-proached her bedside and commanded her to arise. Those present were astonished to see Miss Schroff rise and walk about the room, apparently restored to the best of health. An impromptu prayer meeting en-sued, and as the story became noised abroad great crowds thronged the house. Miss Schroff seems free from all signs of nervousness and Rev. Von Neida and her other friends who believe with her that the relief afforded will prove to be of a per-manent character consider it a genuine case of cure by faith, pure and simple. There is great rejoicing among the believers in the faith cure here.

The Rev. Dr. Von Neida was seen tonight in regard to Miss Shroff's cure.
"In the first place," said he, "I want to say to you that this cure was not effected by what is called faith cure. The term faith may mean belief in anything. It generally means, in this sense, belief in what is termed Christian science. The method used in this case is what we who believe in it call divine healing. Its chief exponent in America is John Alexander Dawie, of Chicago.

"Miss Shroff's case is indeed a miraculous one. It was five years ago last Sat-urday since she has been confined to her ed, and she had been a confirmed invalid, barely able to walk with the assist-ance of another and not only prostrated by a disorder of the nervous system, but subject to nervous spasms which made it necessary to have four or five men to hold her in her bed. During such attacks she was utterly helpless, and suffered excruciat-ing pains. The young lady has been for ceased taking the medicines prescribed by physicians. I gave her several copies of Mr. Dawie's paper. I explained the doctrine to her, and she read and studied the papers until she believed. "The father, John S. Shroff, was absent from home at the time working in his smithy, and when he returned wo not believe that his daughter had been healed until he saw it. When the meal had been served her mother called her and she took her place among the other members of the family at the table for the first time in five years. The house

has been filled all day long with curious and sympathizing crowds. When I called to see Miss Shroff she was able to walk easily about the house. Her step is easy, firm and springing, and there are no manifestations of the nervousness which was haracteristic of her the past five years." The physicians who attended the young woman were Drs. A. J. Riegel, Abner W. Shultz, Samuel Weiss and Augustus S. Smith and the late Dr. Vincent H. All-wein, all well known in the community.

Lulinby.

Zephyrs that bring on downy wing

Birds in their nests are softly calling The dew is falling, the day is done. Over the hill come night winds creeping, To lull thy sleeping, my little one. Far in the sky gleams the golden crescent With motion incessant she swings/on golden hammock for angels' swinging, While softly singing a lullaby.

Droop little head in thy slumber deep;

Breathe low, breezes, blow-

Sweet sleep. Down in the grass, the folded clover, With mother-leaf over, lies warm and Stars in the blue that lightly hover
Shine brightly over, to guard thy sleep.
Come happy dreams, from your home in heaven This midsummer even, and hover nigh, While baby and I in our hammock are

And softly singing a lullaby. Then swing slow, sing low, Droop little head in thy slumber deep; Breathe low, breezes, blow-Zephyrs that bring on downy wing Sweet sleep.

-Grace Mitchell in Midland Monthly. The Mrs. Stowe of To-Day. Boston Journal.

A lady who visited Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker at her home in Hartford not long ago says: "I was sitting in an easy chair in the parlor one morning, waiting for my hostess to join me. when an elderly lady, accompanied by a maid, waised in, whom I at once knew from her picture to be the writer of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and Mrs. Hooker's sister. "'Who are you?' inquired Mrs. Stowe,

abruptly.
"'I am Miss W., of Boston,' replied the visitor, rising politely. 'Won't you take this chair? It is very comfortable.' "She waved me imperiously aside and went to the bookcase and took out two books, one of which she handed to me and the other to Mrs. Hooker, who had in the meantime come in. 'Sing "How Firm a Foundation, ye Saints of the Lord," commanded Mrs. Stowe, and seated herseif with her skirts spread about her in a listening attitude on the sofa. So we found the places, and with no accompaniment what-

MUNYON

Cured Mrs. Julia B. Fuss of Sciatic Rheumatism After Six Docters Failed.

Two Bottles of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure Made a Complete Cure After Twenty Years of Suffering-All of Munyon's Remedies Act Promptly and Cure Permanently.

Mrs. Julia B. Fuss, Tampa, Ga., sayst 'I have had a complication of ailments for the past twenty years, and during that time had six doctors and tried innumerable remedies without obtaining a cure. I suffered from sciatic rheumatism, pains in all parts of the body, stiffness of the joints, pain in the back and nervous prostration. Two bottles of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure have woman, and I shall always recommend Munyon's Remedies above all other medicines."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c. Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all

forms of kidney disease. Price 25c. Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost power to weak men. Price \$1.

A separate specific for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25c a bottle.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505

Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

ever, sitting in the morning sunshine, proceeded to sing, our listener nodding approv- . ingly to the rhythm of the music. In the last verse Mrs. Hooker inadvertently made a mistake of a word. Mrs. Stowe, who had no book, instantly turned to her and said, rebukingly: 'Why, Isabelia! Fled, not flow, Isabelia!'

The visitor who tells this little experience says the failure of Mrs. Stowe's mind is plains and mountains with the Indians. not of a painful sort to herself or others. You get accustomed to the danger and and that she appeared to take a good deal among the dwellers in what is called the "Literary Settlement" of Hartford, and which consists of the homes of Charles Dudley Warner, his brother, Mr. William Warner, Mark Twain, William Gillette, the author and actor of "The Private Secre-tary" and "Too Much Johnson," and other ple of note, all of whom delight to honor Mrs. Stowe for her past work and achieve-ments for the good of humanity, as well as her literary ability.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

New Orleans race winners: Linnette, Doation, Miss Rowett, Cass and Domingo. Frank Doherty, a prominent school teacher, was shot and killed at New Hope, Ky., yesterday, by Mr. M. J. Nally, jr. Doherty attempted to assauk Mrs. Nally during her husband's absence. A divorce has been granted to Mrs. W. T.

Daly from her husband, "Father Bill" Daly, the well-known turf man, on the ground of cruelty. Mrs. Daly will receive \$15,000 alimony. Lloyd Montgomery, an eighteen-year-old boy, charged with killing his father and mother and Daniel McKeecher, near

Brownsville, Ore., has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. At Brooklyn, Thursday night, William Sup pleben, twenty-nine years old, a blind son peddler, killed his only child, a little gir four years old, by cutting her throat, and then shot himself dead with a pistol.

A farmer named Smith, living near Henton, Ark., Thursday night fatally stabbed his wife and then blew out his own brains The couple had agreed to separate and quarreled over the division of their five

David F. Hannigan, who killed Solomon H. Mann, the betrayer of his sister Lor-retta, has been adjudged sane, and his re-lease from the New York asylum at Poughkeepsie will probably take place on Saturday next.

The Louisville Driving and Fair Association has announced Sept. 28 to Oct. 3, inclusive, as the dates for its 1896 trotting meeting. This will be the week preceding the Lexington meeting. The association wi give about \$40,000 in stakes and purses. A call has been issued by Catesby Woodford, president of the Race Horse Owners' and Trainers' Association, for a general mass meeting of turfmen at Lexington, Ky., Dec. 28. Radical reform will be dis-

The meeting will be one of great importance. hardware merchant of Ann Arbor, Mich., committed suicide Wednesday night by mping into a cistern back of their house. She carried with her a three-year-old child. A note was left telling where the bodies could be found. No cause can be conceive

for the act. A Scientific Phrase Maker.

Review of Reviews. If anybody doubts this supremacy of Herbert Spencer among the organizing thinkers and teachers of our time, he has only to think of the numerous phrases which sum up, as it were, the current thought of our century, and he will find that almost every one of them bears on its very face Mr. Spencer's mint mark, Evolution, evolutionism, are the facts of our age. Well, most people are not aware of it, but the use of those words, in their modern sense, is wholly and solely due to sense before him; whoever has employed them since has taken them straight out of the "System of Synthetic Philoso-Once more, the man in the street talks glibly nowadays of "survival of the Probably he thinks the phrase is Darwin's. But it is not. It was invented by Mr. Spencer as a better one than Dar-win's "natural selection." Again, everybody employs the words "adaptation the environment" as a common locution of everyday life; few know that they are entirely and exclusively Mr. Spencer's invention. The fact is, our great phi pher has supplied our speech with all the current phraseology of evolution and the evolutionary concepts, just because he is a great philosopher, with a singular fac-ulty for generalization, and therefore for summing up the results of the process in a single neat and comprehensive formula. All the formulae of evolutionism come straight from his workshop; he is the au-thor, as it were, of the digest of modern

Efforts of the Police. Superintendent Colbert is making special efforts to capture the robbers and burglars who have been operating in the north and east parts of the city during the last few days. A good many of the patrolmen and officers are in citizens' clothing. Half of the day force reported for duty at 2 o'clock

this morning. James Manning Dead. James Muning, father of license inspector John Manning, died at 4 o'clock a. m. yesterday, at his residence, 456 North West street. He will be buried from St. Bridget's Church Sunday. The deceased was eighty-three years old and died of paralysis. He has lived in this city for many years.

Huyler's Cocoa and Chocolates are unsurflavor. All grocers.



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Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (binch and
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8. PENHSYLVANIA SE